Missions in Japan

REPORT

of the

Japan Mission of the

- - - American Board

1912-1913

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1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

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TAIZO ABE, Managing Director.
KINGO HARA, Secretary.

Mission News.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

(每月一回十五日發行但八月、十月休刊)

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REPORT OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD 1912—1913.

PREPARED BY FRANK A. LOMBARD.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Each year has its own significance in the making of history; but the year covered by this report appears full of peculiar interest. Events of great importance have taken place in Japan; and so closely knit are the threads of history that the lines of Christian progress cannot be isolated. The work of the Japan Mission of the American Board, in co-operation with the *Kumi-ai* Churches, has felt the pressure and the pull of great movements, and has contributed its part to the general quickening which is evidenced throughout the Empire.

Meiji and Taisho Eras.

Including the close of one era and the opening of another, the year, from March, 1912 to April, 1913, figures as three years in Japanese chronology. Emperor Mutsuhito passed away amid the prayers of a nation, July 31st, 1912; and the reign of Meiji Tenno was ended. The King is dead—Long live the King! is a cry of striking significance in Japan; and the same date marked the accession of Yoshihito, to carry forward that unbroken kingship of which the land is so proud, into the Taisho Era. Seldom has a name proven more prophetic than the name "Meiji," given to

the era limiting the reign of the late Emperor, "Enlightenment," more than any other single word, characterizing the years from 1868 to 1912. So emphatically is this true that peculiar expectancy attendend the announcement of the name under which the government, new yet old, should seek to realize its ideals during the immediate future. Taisho, Great Righteousness, however much or little may have been intended by its framers, was hailed as equally prophetic. The first year of Taisho closed with December, 1912; and the limit of this report lies thus three months within the second year. Following the passing of Meiji Tenno, a representative of the Mission and the American Board bore condolences to the Imperial Family; and it is fitting that in our records should be noted our appreciation of that liberal policy which in public life animated His Late Majesty, and our respect for that religious spirit which characterized his personal untterances.

Imperial Decoration. The Japan Mission of the American Board was established in Kobe in 1869. The young Emperor had but recently come into sovereignty; and the senior members of the Mission have personally experienced those changes that marked his reign, lifting Japan from obscurity to her position of present influence. They were a part of that which they saw, and contributed in varied ways to the development of Japan, exalting Christ in their statesmanship. Gracious recognition has been given three of our number, John Hyde DeForest, John C. Berry, and Daniel Crosby Greene, who have been honored with Imperial Decoration. The Decoration of the Third Order of Merit and the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his service in the development of religion and civilization in this country, recently confered upon Dr. Greene, is fitting testimony to one, who for so many years, has represented the Mission in Tokyo, serving in public and in private the Land which now pays this tribute of respect.

The Reigning Emperor of Japan rejoices in the same loyalty which was accorded to his father; and, while enjoying his gracious rule, we would contribute as far as in us lies, for the furtherance of his ends in national righteousness and honor.

Political Situation. Already his reign has been signalized by important political changes. The Saionji Ministry, formed in August, 1911, came to an end in December, 1912, through the resignation of the Premier who was unwilling to brook the special privilege claimed by the Ministers of the Army and Navy. The confusion

attendant upon the establishment of the present ministry under Count Yamamoto showed a growing self-consciousness among the people and voiced, however unwisely, a new determination that the Constitution inaugurated by Meiji Tenno should become a reality as well as a name in government. The momentum of circumstance renders certain steps inevitable; and the present or any succeeding ministry cannot turn back from those important political changes which make for the firmer establishment of party government. It is of the genius of the Japanese government to make the inevitable appear of its own volition; and of that genius the present ministry may be expected to give an illustration.

Educational Policy. The general policy of Japan from the beginning of the Meiji Era has been nowhere more consistent than in the attention given the subject of education; and nowhere has that general policy been more unsettled in the matter of details. Having in mind the Imperial Oath that "Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world," the government has faithfully endeavored to realize its spirit; but at no time has it been possible to speak of the educational situation without the suspicion that the situation might already have changed. The present political unrest is felt most keenly in the department of education; and it appears that a more liberal attitude must soon be adopted. There is dissatisfaction with the quality of work in the Imperial Universities, and the feeling that it would be improved if subjected to a more open competition. The Koto Gakko have long been objects of critical attack; and private schools are contending for the right to present their graduates in competative examination for the highest educational honors. If such equality, under government inspection, be granted, not only will a great incentive and a great burden of obligation be given the private institutions, but unto the entire educational life of the Empire, as well, will be brought a new quickening and a greater democracy of attitude to truth.

Student Attitude. Although a recent compilation of statistics goes to show that the great majority of University students in Japan declare themselves to be agnostic, one result of the now famous "Three Religions' Conference" has been a far greater open-mindedness upon the part of teachers and school principals, and a greater boldness on the part of students in the study of Christianity. A striking evidence of this is seen in the report of the Students' Christian Literature Supply Society, after one year of work in the distribution of Christian literature

("The Morning Light") among the students of government schools. In April, 1912, 115 copies of the paper were sent to 12 schools and at the end of the year 125 schools were calling for more than 10,000 copies. Furthermore, in certain schools, teachers have written for copies for their own use, and have assisted their students to read and understand the papers.

Association Concordia. Perhaps no more significant movement than that of the Kiitsu Kyokwai, Association Concordia, followed the official recognition of religion as a factor in national life. It is evident that the intellectual leaders of thought in Japan realize the necessity of some religious foundation as a basis; and this association whose "aim is one" seeks to emphasize the essential unity and agreement already existing in the different faiths, being one "in holding that the meaning and value of life as conceived by each religion lie in the common principle of appeal to the unseen spiritual world." Two members of the Mission are members of this Association; and it is hoped that the international scope intended may bring a deeper mutual recognition of those aspirations which unite high-minded men the world over, as well as quicken in the individual members that spiritual life which is the power of God unto Salvation.

The Korean Conspiracy Trial. Great attention was drawn to Japan by the circumstances of the so-called Conspiracy Trial in Korea. Conflicting reports from the first rendered judgment difficult. Japanese judicial procedure, differing from that to which we are accustomed, is open to severe and sometimes unjust criticism; and the fact that many of those under accusation were professing Christians led to the suspicion that the authorities were seeking to suppress the faith. Many and serious errors were doubtless committed by those clothed in a little brief authority; but the charge of persecution by the government was utterly without foundation. The beautiful devotion of missionaries in Korea, their natural sympathy with the Korean people under trying circumstances, their inability to approach intimately to the problems of the Japanese Government, and their occasional unadvised utterances led to complications most to be regretted. The question of authority and its exercise is becoming one of the most delicate in every sphere of human activity; and patience, co-operation and faith are essential. The conclusion of the Korean Case should convince all that justice, however sought, has been the goal of effort, and should lead Christian workers

in the Orient to self-restraint in the expression of those sentiments which, however natural, are open to serious misunderstanding.

California Land Bill. The Japanese are a sensitive people, super-sensitive it may be upon the point of race, considering their boasted ancestry and history. This sensitiveness has been aroused by the recent legislation in California ; but the excitement, though great in the minds of some, has at no time been such as supposed by certain journalists of the West. There has been, and there is faith in the ability of diplomats to settle the material and personal questions involved. Nevertheless it becomes us, as Americans resident in Japan, for her good and for the peace of human-brotherhood, emphatically to declare the necessity of justice not in letter merely, but in spirit, and of peerage based not upon race, but upon character.

II. KUMI-AI CHURCHES.

The year from April 1912 to March 1913 was marked by a most successful meeting of the National Council in Kyoto, the organization of the Laymen's Volunteer Missionary Movement, the opening of mission work in Formosa, the striking progress of mission work among the Koreans and the continuation of the Extension Evangelistic Campaign in the chief cities. An important action taken at the meeting of the National Council was the change of the name *Nihon Dendo Kwaisha* (Japan Missionary Society) to *Dendo Bu* (Missionary Department) of the *Kumi-ai* churches, thus marking another step in the centralization of the organization of the Churches. The Extension Evangelistic Campaign, through its success the previous year, gained encouragement for continuance ; and action to that effect was taken, 1,700 *yen* being pledged upon the spot toward meeting an appeal for 2,000 *yen* for work.

The Laymen's Volunteer Missionary Movement also was an outgrowth of the same council gathering, being launched soon after the meeting. This is believed to be the first movement of the kind in Japan ; and already it has given not a little impulse to the activity of the churches, especially in the large cities.

Work among Japanese in Formosa was started in June, 1912.

In September a church was organized which by the end of the year had grown to an active band of fifty-five members. The work among the Koreans, opened in June, 1911, less than two years ago, has developed rapidly.

STATISTIC OF THE KUMI-AI CHURCHES.
(Jan. 1912—Dec. 1912.)

		Members.	Baptised Children.	Total.
Self-supporting Churches..	74	16,630	844	17,474
Chapels	29			
Korean Churches	35	1,758	—	1,758
Mission Chapels	31	1,596	69	1,665
Total	169	19,984	913	20,897

Number of Baptisms during the year.

In all *Kumi-ai* churches and chapels	1,003
18 less than in the previous year.	
In all Mission chapels	142
45 more than in the previous year.	
Total	1,145
27 more than in the previous year.	

Increase in membership during the year.

Kumi-ai churches....	191
the small increase due to much purifying of the rolls.	
Korean churches	1,758
Mission chapels	219
Total	2,168

Contributions and value of property

	Contributions.	Value of property.
Kumi-ai churches	¥113,733	¥371,121
Mission chapels	11,365	24,470
Total	¥125,098	¥395,591

III. WORK OF THE STATIONS.

1. KOBE.

Evangelistic Work.

1. The usual work has been continued at Suma. The new Sunday School, under the care of students from the Woman's Evangelistic School, has become well organized and efficient. The faithful service of the Rev. Shunkichi Murakami as evangelist is appreciated.

The Stanford home, as in the past, has been the center of Bible-class work for young men, some thirty-five coming thus under its direct influence. Business men, teachers and students of different schools unite cordially and with gratifying regularity of attendance. Of the enrollment about one half are professedly Christian, several denominations being represented.

The "Morning Light" continues its ministry, and has entered upon a wider service through the distribution of the "Students' Christian Literature Supply Society." This society, working for the distribution of Christian Literature (specifically the "Morning Light" at present) among the students of Government Schools, has its office in Kyoto; and during this the first year of its existence has so increased its distribution that at least ten thousand extra copies must now be issued regularly to meet its needs.

Educational Work.

2. *Kobe College.*—The total enrollment for the year was two hundred and thirty-one, the largest in the history of the school. There have been but few changes in the faculty, and none in the Board of Managers. The school is still without a dean, though efforts are being continued with the hope of securing one. The alumnae are raising a fund which will be available toward the salary of the position. The school has been especially favored by guests and speakers of inspiring presence both from abroad and from Japan. Graduates have shown marked interest, two having contributed in a series of ethical talks, and others having provided lectures upon literature by Professor Bin Ueda of Kyoto.

The plan of inviting parents and guardians to inspect the work of the school during the last week of the spring term, and of according them an afternoon reception with its opportunity for personal acquaintance with the members of the faculty, proved so successful that

it will probably be continued. Relations with other schools in the city have been particularly pleasant. An organization has been formed, including the principals and teachers of six schools for girls, which meets three times a year for informal discussion in regard to the interests of these schools. The meetings already held have been profitable as well as pleasant, and have brought out the fact that in non-Christian, as well as in Christian schools, character-building is regarded as of vital importance. An invitation to the principals of the city primary schools to spend an afternoon in talking over educational work was accepted by several and opened the way for an acquaintance with them and their work which is proving of great value to Kobe College.

Visits of observation have been made to other schools by classes in pedagogy, and practical work in teaching under supervision has been done by the students.

The spiritual life of the students has been fostered by special, as well as by the usual services, and finds expression in the activity of the Y.W.C.A. and the C.E. Society. Twenty-five students have united with the church during the year.

The Woman's Evangelistic School.—The School rejoices in the return of Miss Cozad from America and grieves at the removal of Mr. Nagasaka to Okayama. The enrollment for the year has been twenty-seven, with an average attendance of eighteen as against twenty-one of the past five years. The graduating class this year is large, and those received have been few, so that the school is in reality weaker even than appears. Financial causes have brought about this condition, operating in two directions, leading women to seek more remunerative work, and the churches to curtail expenses by giving up the employment of Bible women. It thus appears to the school most desirable that the Board enable the Mission to employ more Bible women than at present, and that the Mission make the Bible School the work of the Mission as a whole, and aid in securing the best women possible as students.

The practical work of the students includes one afternoon a week spent in calling, Sunday instruction of two hundred and seventy-five children, in nine schools, in five cities or villages, and the evangelistic work from July to December by the members of the third-year class.

Five students were graduated in June and all were at work by September. The school has had eighty-five graduates. Of the seventy-

three now living, forty-seven are engaged in direct work, twenty-seven as Bible women, eleven employed by the Mission, seven by Japanese Churches, and six jointly by the Mission and Churches.

Glory Kindergarten and Training School.—Miss Howe and Miss Thompson both left the school in January, and since that time the only foreign teacher on the faculty has been Miss Curtis. Miss Barrows has had charge of the finances and Mrs. Stanford has had general oversight of the work. The loyalty of the Japanese teachers to Miss Howe's ideals and methods is not only praiseworthy in them, but testifies to her power of impressing herself on those who work under her.

In March a class of four was graduated from the Training School. One of these has opened a kindergarten in Osaka for the Church of Christ Mission; one is retained as a teacher in Glory Kindergarten; one is working with the English Missionaries who sent her to the school; and the fourth goes to Korea where her family are expecting to open a kindergarten in September. There are five in the class which entered in April; and the present enrollment is fifteen.

Twenty-seven were graduated from the Kindergarten. The present enrollment is sixty-four. One of the children who graduated, was the youngest of a family of six, all of whom are graduates of the kindergarten. In appreciation of what the school has done for them, the family have given one hundred *yen* to be added to the building fund.

This fund now amounts to 250 *yen*; and the Training School has a similar fund of 535.10 *yen*.

STATION MEMBERS.

Miss Martha J. Barrows.
Miss Rosamond C. Bates.
Miss Estella L. Coe (absent on language study).
Miss Gertrude Cozad.
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest.
Miss Annie L. Howe (on furlough).
Miss Olive S. Hoyt.
Miss Susan A. Searle.
Rev. and Mrs. Arthur W. Stanford.
Miss Grace H. Stowe.
Miss Mary E. Stowe.
Miss Elizabeth Deyo.
Miss Florence Guppy.

2. KYOTO.

Evangelistic Work. Evangelistic work is carried on through the Airin Church, the church at Minakuchi, in Nishijin, and by student activity. Airin has a membership of fifty and a resident pastor; but does not make desired progress. Minakuchi has been and apparently must for some time be served by a theological student. The musical ability of the one in charge has done much to build up the Sunday School in that church. The evangelist at Nishijin has undertaken work at Yamazaki also; and weekly visits have been made by a theological student to Mukomachi. Yamazaki and Mukomachi are both new endeavors entered upon because of what appeared promising conditions. A good beginning was made at Mukomachi; and only the opposition of Buddhist priests, a tribute to success, has made it difficult, for the present, to secure a public preaching place.

Student efforts in connection with a Sunday School in the northern part of the city failed to secure a congregation; but a change in location results in more children at school and a few adults in attendance upon a preaching service.

The independent churches of the city have their own activity; and mention perhaps need be made only of the new building of the Rakkyō Church upon the old site, but much more impressively commanding the notice of all who enter the Imperial Park from the city side.

There are eight Sunday Schools under the care of Station Members; and in several of these students of the Dōshisha Girls' School render faithful service. In Tanaka Mura the presence of *Shin Heimin* (ex-pariah) children formed a problem which did not yield to solution until the school, by moving nearer to the large works of the Kanegafuchi spinning factory, secured a better site, a good location for a preaching-place, and so lost its *Shin Heimin* members.

Educational Work. Educational work in Kyoto, as elsewhere, so blends with the evangelistic that distinction is difficult. Especially is this true of work carried on in connection with the kindergartens.

Imadegawa Kindergarten has had an enrollment of 58 and graduated 21.

To So-ai Kindergarten has had an enrollment of 55 and graduated 15. From both evangelistic activity of value has been extended to the homes.

Dōshisha University.—This group of schools, under the administration of its able Board of Directors, so fully absorbs the activity of some within the Station that its report may properly be given here, though its work far transcends our endeavor. On the 25th of March, Dōshisha completed its 38th year, its first as a recognized university, graduating the largest body of students in its history:

From the Theological Department.				9	out of an enrollment			61
„ „ Politico-economic	„	....	16	„	„	„	„	174
„ „ Literary	„	....	0	„	„	„	„	19
„ „ Academy			80	„	„	„	„	696
„ „ Girls' School....			26	„	„	„	„	214
A Total of			131	„	„	„	„	1,164

Sixty-three students have united with the Dōshisha Church during the year.

A convenient administration building has been erected; and the College Hall of the Girls' School, the gift of the Woman's Board of the Pacific, has been completed. Prof. Hino, Dean of the Theological Faculty, is spending the year in the United States as the first incumbent of the Dōshisha Fellowship in Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge. Four of the Theological graduates of the year go to the States to continue their studies. A new department, that of Japanese Literature, in addition to the departments of English Literature and Domestic Science, opened with the new year in the College of the Girls' School, which during the year received recognition as a Semmon Gakko. The total enrollment at the opening of the new year is 1134, the largest in the history of the School at the same relative time in the school-year. The number of those likely to enter the University at the time of the September examinations is sure to lift the total above the 1164 of the past year.

The Faculties have all been strengthened by the addition of able teachers. There is reason to expect that the *Mombusho* will in the near future grant teacher's license to the graduates of the University; and in view of the present attitude of educational authorities toward private institutions and the influence of religion, Dōshisha looks forward to greater things, for their accomplishment needing all possible co-operation.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. Otis Cary.
Rev. and Mrs. Edward S. Cobb (on furlough).
Mrs. Francis H. Davis (resident in Kobe).
Miss Mary F. Denton.
Rev. and Mrs. Morton D. Dunning.
Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon.
Mr. and Mrs. Dana I. Grover.
Rev. and Mrs. Sidney L. Gulick.
Rev. and Mrs. Dwight W. Learned.
Rev. and Mrs. Frank A. Lombard.
Miss Louise H. DeForest.
Miss Annie Hill.
Miss Grace Learned.

3. MAEBASHI.

Evangelistic Work.

The Station superintends work at Sano, Agatsuma, Numata, Shinmachi and Komakazawa. The work in Sano has been disappointing, affording a problem. Agatsuma is served by Pastor Karagiri in at least three centers, and the greatest need is more push in the way of business methods and proper organization. Numata, nominally independent, is again in the care of the station. Since Oct., 1912, the pulpit and pastorate have been in charge of Mr. Matsuo, seven years in Sano—a year and a half assistant in Mr. Ebina's church, Tokyo. He is uniting the people; and good reports are coming in, so that it may be hoped that independence may soon be regained.

In Shinmachi there is no resident evangelist; but the Fujioka pastor, of whose church this is really an outstation, preaches Sunday evenings, while the resident Christians carry on a Sunday School by themselves.

The Komakazawa work was started in connection with the Maebashi Fair two and a half years ago. A Sunday School of sixty members is maintained, and regular preaching services are conducted.

The work of the station at times during the year has included tours in the Niigata and Sendai fields.

The Maebashi church rejoices in a new building costing 4,200 *yen*, all paid, and seating 350. The evangelistic campaign of last October

brought a good increase to the churches in Maebashi and Ashikaga. In the former 25, and in the latter 20, were received into membership. The church life at Ashikaga has been immensely quickened; and the members, thoroughly imbued with *Kumi-ai* spirit and method, have started a special preaching-place in the heart of the city. The Maebashi Orphan Asylum has recently bought a farm in Hokkaido, which is fast becoming self-supporting, though still in need of buildings.

Educational Work. The Maebashi Kindergarten has had an enrollment of 52 and graduated 27. The number of classes has been increased from two to three, with three teachers of rather unsual ability. A mothers' meeting is held monthly; and from its monthly fees a circulating library has been started.

The Maebashi Girls' School enrolled 134 students and graduated 27. Of the 27, eight were baptized Christians, and others would have been were it not for family opposition. Voluntary Bible Classes have been held out of school hours; but no student has been willingly absent. Many of the teachers also are earnest students of the Bible.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. HILTON PEDLEY.
Miss FANNY E. GRISWOLD.

4. MATSUYAMA.

Evangelistic. The general work of the station includes the rather wide field of the whole northern coast of Shikoku from Marugame at the East to Gunchu at the West. In this territory are five churches and chapels under the supervision of the station, with eight Sunday Schools. The churches are at Marugame, Saijo, Komatsu, Matsuyama (Komachi) and Gunchu; the chapels at Sakaide, Kanonji, Niihama and Kikuma.

The Marugame church, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Aono, has had a good year of almost dramatic interest, culminating in the acquisition, in October, of an excellently situated lot and building, which secures for them the long-desired and richly deserved permanent home in that city. Though at present handicapped by a debt of 1,000 *yen* on this account, they are facing the future with greater confidence and enthusiasm than ever before, and friends are rallying to their support in a way to indicate that they made no mistake in seizing the opportunity that seemed most providentially placed in their way, of making

this purchase. A good number of members has been added during the year, including three teachers in the *Chu-gakko*, with their wives. One of these teachers is superintendent of the flourishing Sunday School. The church has been unfortunate in losing Miss Yamaguchi, the popular Bible woman, after two years of effective work.

From Marugame Mr. Aono works out in two directions, visiting regularly twice a month, Sakaide to the East and Kanonji to the West. A Sunday School is conducted in the latter place by a local cabinet-maker and his wife, both of whom are enthusiastic workers.

The next center of work to the West is Saijo. After six years of labor here, Mr. Agata accepted a call to Hokkaido in September, and his place was filled by the transfer of Mr. Akaiwa from Gunchu. This is a wide field,—too wide for one man to undertake; but lack of funds has thus far prevented calling the other man who ought to be located in this Kamogawa valley. In this region are the central church at Saijo, the flourishing chapel at Niihama to the East, and the church at Komatsu to the West, which has been marking time for some years, but is now giving signs of advance. Several baptisms have taken place at each of these churches during the year, and at Niihama there is quite a large waiting list of candidates who will be received whenever the form of church organization can be agreed on by the rather heterogeneous collection of Christians of many denominations, who are here in connection with the copper mine and smelting works. The probability is that a union church can be effected within the present calendar year.

Between Saijo and Kikuma lies the independent church of Imaharu giving active help and support to the entire region. At Kikuma work was begun in the summer by two young men; and since then monthly visits have been made. Though there are no professing Christians, a chapel sign-board, which one of the enquirers displays before his house, is a reminder to all that real work has begun.

The church at Gunchu is now without a pastor since Mr. Akaiwa moved to Saijo. A few additions have been made to the church during the year and all the regular church services have been continued by visits from Matsuyama. The meeting place has been moved to a good location on a central street; and this has greatly improved the attendance. The purchase of a lot and church building at Marugame has aroused serious thought here.

In Matsuyama the station is interested in the work of the independent church, especially because of the attendance there of the students from the Girls' School and the Night School, and because of personal work in the Sunday School. The special foster-child of the station, however, is the Komachi Church at the west end of the city. Here the pastor, Mr. Higashi, has completed a year and a half of work, and his good preaching and common-sense views have done much to heal the discord that he found here on his arrival. Several recent baptisms and a growing list of inquirers shows that a movement has begun in the right direction. The Sunday School suffers from lack of suitable teachers. Through the efforts of Mrs. Newell and the Woman's Society money has been raised and a nice one hundred *yen* organ installed in the church. Miss Florence Newell has had charge of the church music and introduced a small choir of girls, from the Girls' School.

Aside from the church Sunday Schools, there are two others in the city, one at the Night School conducted by the teachers there, and one in the north-eastern part of the city at Tori-cho, which Mrs. Newell has supervised. Another for the girls of the Working Girls' Home has been conducted by Miss Parmelee.

Educational Work. No small part of the evangelistic activity of Matsuyama station within the city, is that carried on through the schools and the *Home for Working Girls*. The latter is an effort in social service which attempts to solve some of the economic and personal problems, which increasingly meet working women in Japan; and thus by example to render a more than local ministry. There are accomodations for only thirty girls at the looms and in the home, so that over twenty have been refused admission. Most of those in the Home are from the Matsuyama schools, and free from the habits of older workers. Upon them the daily religious instruction and the opportunity for further study are well expended.

The social side of Christian service is emphasized, and the fellowship of past work in Red Cross activity with the ladies of the city is now bearing fruit in cordial welcome to Miss Parmelee within the homes in the city.

In connection with the W.C.T.U. Miss Parmelee gives a course in Domestic Science as adapted practically to the needs of Japanese women in their homes.

The *Matsuyama Girls' School*, which together with the Night School, has been Miss Judson's especial care, has taken an advance step during the year, graduating the last of the old short course, and admitting students to the regular four years' course only. Twenty-one girls were graduated in March, ten from the regular course, two from the special course, and nine from the post-graduate sewing course. Of the ten graduates from the regular course, five have been baptised and four are Christians not yet baptised. One of them has entered Kobe College, one the Dōshisha Girls' School, and one the kindergarten training class of the Hiroshima Girls' School. The new school-year opens with 122 students.

The *Matsuyama Night School* has enrolled 171 students, with an average attendance of 67. The low average is due in part to the fact that during the fall when attendance is usually best, building changes attendant upon the erection of the new school house, the gift of the New Haven Branch of the Woman's Board, sadly interrupted the regular work. The dormitory, constructed from the material of the old building, is a most interesting development. There are 17 students in residence, most of them attending a private High School, but living according to the Christian requirements of the dormitory. Fifty-one new students have entered this spring; and from this time a small entrance fee is required. Eight members of the school are baptised Christians. Two Night School boys have this year entered Dōshisha; and one young teacher, who was himself brought to Christ through attending the Night School as a student, is proposing to enter the Dōshisha theological department later.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. HORATIO B. NEWELL.
Miss CORNELIA JUDSON.
Miss H. FRANCES PARMELEE.

5. MIYAZAKI.

Miyazaki is especially fortunate in its present governor, a man of Christian ideals, alive to all which is of advantage to the *Ken* and appreciative of missionary effort.

The railroads, from the West Kyushu line to Kobayashi, Miyakonojo and soon to Miyazaki, from Miyazaki to Tsuma, and from Miyazaki to the port of Uchiumi, all are adding their effective influence in

awakening the entire region, and making the spread of Christian truth easier and quicker.

Evangelistic.

For more than a year the Miyazaki church has been without a pastor; but services have been sustained with large morning congregations. The church debt has been paid, and a new pastor is being sought. A special feature of work in Miyazaki has been street-corner preaching every Thursday evening, at a good location in the middle of the town.

Takanabe has been visited occasionally from Miyazaki and once or twice each month from Chausubara where is situated the Okayama Orphanage farm. Regular meetings and a thriving Sunday School are maintained.

Tsuma has a band of zealous young workers who conduct a good Sunday School and regular meetings with a monthly visit from Miyazaki and some help from Chausubara.

Kobayashi has occasional baptismal services. There are now a dozen Christians of excellent quality in the region, among whom is a teacher, recently baptised.

Miyakonojo is gaining; but it is a difficult place. It is to be hoped that the coming of the railroad will introduce a new spirit.

The Takaoka-Aya-Honjo field has visits at least once a month, and each place has a group of enquirers. Mimitsu and Kadogawa are visited regularly by the Hososhima pastor, Mimitsu paying a part of the expense.

Nobeoka has had twelve baptisms; and in one place out of town the Nobeoka Christians maintain a Sunday School with occasional preaching services, three places to the north are also visited from Nobeoka. The Makimine Copper Mines welcome visits, the officials doing all in their power to make the meetings successful.

At Meitsu a fine Sunday School with an average attendance of eighty has been kept up by three Christian teachers of the place; but opposition from school authorities and other difficulties have made it necessary to give up the work for the present.

A very pleasing feature of the touring work has been the cordial co-operation generally accorded by the teachers and principals of the schools. They have given notice of meetings, have spoken in connection with the services, and even secured places in which meetings might be held.

To promote a deeper interest in Bible-study, the Bible Lovers' Guild has been organized with the aim of enrolling every Christian in the province in the society under pledge to read the Bible and pray daily and learn at least one verse of Scripture each week. Mr. Olds, to aid this endeavor, has prepared a systematic outline study of the Gospel by Matthew which has been followed with much interest by the members. About one hundred have been enrolled in the city and half as many more outside. Group meetings for study are held weekly and a monthly circular letter with an occasional social, keeps up the esprit de corps.

Some seed-sowing has been done by means of paper bags. Old magazines and papers made into bags have been made the bearers of printed slips of Bible quotation, Christian truth, health suggestions and temperance items, and given to small dealers who gladly receive and in turn use them with their customers so that a wide distribution is secured.

Educational Work. The Kindergarten during the first year in its new and commodious building has grown in numbers and in influence. Through it access has been had to an increasing number of homes. The present enrollment is 45 and a class of 12 was graduated.

The Dormitory of the School-girls' Home has been most satisfactory. Thirty-two girls have occupied its rooms; and its accomodation is only for thirty-seven with their matron and a Bible woman.

The station regrets the necessity which takes from its numbers and the more earnestly desires reinforcements.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark.
Rev. and Mrs. C. Burnell Olds.

6. NIIGATA.

In the policy of the Japan Mission, a single family is regarded as only a fraction of a station's proper force; but at Niigata the past year has seen even that fraction reduced to its lowest terms. At various times in the past other missions have entered the Niigata field, but for some reason or another have soon withdrawn. During the past year a Canadian Episcopal family located in Niigata, but found the winter climate too severe for the invalid wife, and will leave

before autumn with no successor in sight. Of other missionaries in Echigo, there is a single man at Takata (Episcopalian) and one German family at Muramatsu (Independent). There is still left to the care of Niigata station a field extending over more than one half of the great province of Echigo, and in this portion of the province there are more than a million people without a knowledge of the gospel. That the Mission recognizes the responsibility thus laid upon it and is trying to more adequately provide for the working of this great field is seen by the vote taken at the last Mission Meeting transferring another family to Niigata and locating two ladies here for evangelistic work. The missionary and the Christians of Echigo eagerly await their coming.

Work in Niigata City. The station has always worked in friendly co-operation with the *Kumi-ai* church of the city; but recent events have brought about a still closer and more intimate relation. In January last the pastor resigned to take up work in Tokyo, and during these months that the church has been without a pastor the missionary has been asked to supply the pulpit whenever the exigencies of the touring work permitted. This church has been greatly weakened by the removal of prominent members to Tokyo and other parts of the country; and, notwithstanding it receives a grant from the Home Missionary Society, it is unable to provide a suitable salary for its pastor. Under these circumstances the station proposed to make up the deficit from its own evangelistic fund providing the pastor of the church should be asked to assist the station in its touring work and take charge of regular services in our Furumachi Chapel. To this the church has gladly agreed and the Mission has approved the plan as a temporary expedient. It is hoped that the right man for this work may soon be found and that the closer co-operation between church and station may be mutually helpful and give a new impetus to evangelistic work in the city and in the out-stations.

The Furumachi Chapel was burned four years ago and not until recently has a good building been available. We have at last leased a splendidly located building on the same street; and so shall be able to reopen the chapel, with a Bible store in connection with it, under the old name.

The Gakko Cho Sunday School has continued its good work under the supervision of Mrs. Nakashima, the station Bible woman. It has

an average attendance of about forty and exerts a marked influence upon the community.

The Touring Field. The field is too large to be covered adequately by the present force. By the construction of new railroads almost unlimited opportunities have been opened for entering upon untouched parts of the province.

Shibata is now reached in less than two hours by rail, whereas it formerly took half a day by *kuruma*. A good evangelist has been secured for this place in the person of Mr. K. Kokita who came last fall. Already there are several enquirers who will soon be ready to receive baptism. Mr. Kokita goes twice a month to Nakajo for pastoral work, his expenses being paid by the Christians there.

Kashiwazaki, the important oil-refining centre, has been brought an hour nearer by rail to Niigata. The Evangelist there will shortly begin additional work at Izumozaki where there is at least one *Kumi-ai* Christian.

Nagaoka has suffered anxiety and loss through the severe and protracted illness of the evangelist's wife. In February a tour was made through the Sanashi field which, in spite of the deep snows, proved very successful. The Christian school-teacher at Sanashi, Mr. Sakurai, has been transferred to a new school at Fukuyama five *ri* farther up in the mountains. He will be greatly missed where he has done such excellent evangelistic work for five years; but we trust that it means the opening of a new center of Christian influence in the village where he has gone; and we also hope that it may be possible to place an evangelist at Sanashi where there are now more Christians than in any of our regular out-stations.

Women's Work. The woman's work in the Niigata field is great, and has suffered. The work in the way of Bible classes is limited only by time and strength. Two have been conducted during the past season,—one for teachers of English in the Niigata schools, and one for officials and clerks in the office of the Hoden Oil Company at Nagaoka. This latter class consists of twenty men nearly all of whom are University graduates.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. W. L. Curtis.

Miss Edith Curtis (absent for language study).

7. OKA-TSUYAMA.

The financial depression of the times has been sorely felt throughout the field. Political and other excitements have tended to keep down the number of baptisms to much below the average. The general condition of the churches, however, is better than the number of baptisms would indicate. Rev. Mr. Nagasaka is proving an efficient pastor for the Okayama church. Rev. Seizo Abe, its former pastor, has become a form of pastor-at-large, having accepted the pastoral care of three country churches along the railroad with each of which he will spend three or four days, including one Sunday, each month, further extending his influence by touring throughout the province in the aid of country churches. The church at Takaya, with its own pastor, has raised 1,500 *yen* for a church building and has started construction.

Sunday Schools in general have flourished; and the Okayama Sunday School Union sustains work in two outlying villages, in one for *shin-heimin.*

There are 16 places, including one pastorless independent church, in which regular work is carried on by some member of the station or a Japanese associate. At the North End Chapel in Okayama city the Sunday School has reached a higher average in every respect than in any preceding year. It is now the largest school in the city. There have been 15 baptisms; and 210 *yen* have been added to the fund for a greatly-needed new chapel. At Tamashima there have been three baptisms and the work has at last taken a step forward.

At Hayashima the Buddhist priests are doing everything in their power to crush our Christian work. This, together with the absence during most of the year of the most influential local Christian, has reduced the Sunday School attendance by one half and affected the Sunday evening service. However, there have been two baptisms and there are now half a dozen inquirers.

The social settlement work at Hanabatake, in the south-eastern corner of Okayama city, has suffered a severe blow during the year in the forced resignation, owing to conduct unbecoming a Christian worker, of the man who stood as the Japanese head of the enterprise. The present workers are thoroughly united; and the whole enterprise commands increasingly the confidence both of the community and of the government.

In 1912 grants-in-aid were received as follows:

From the Central Government	¥600
,, ,, Prefectural ,, ...	100
,, ,, City ,, ...	100

The last named was the first of such gifts, and that from the Central Government was 100 *yen* more than the grant for the previous year.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. JAMES H. PETTEE.
Rev. and Mrs. SCHUYLER S. WHITE.
Miss ALICE P. ADAMS.
Miss Mary E. WAINWRIGHT.

8. OSAKA.

Evangelistic Work.

The city of Osaka increases in population about three per cent. yearly. The membership of the *Kumi-ai* churches in the city increased about four per cent. last year. The real gain is greater than the apparent because some of the churches cleared their rolls of unworthy members. The attendance at the *Kumi-ai* churches is perhaps better than one will find in other churches, in proportion to the membership, yet an absentee element of nearly one third occasions a real problem.

There is, however, a real forward movement. Osaka church has recently opened a new preaching place in a new part of the city. Kujo church starts the current year as a self-supporting church after fifteen years of co-operation with the Mission. Umeda church entered a neat and attractive building a few months ago which ought to attract some of the new families which are now moving into that neighborhood.

The past year has revealed an earnest desire and effort in some of the churches for the improvement of the singing in public worship Sacred concerts are now given occasionally; and the Osaka church has an organized choir under regular training by a special Japanese instructor.

Educational Work.

The Baikwa School has been in existence for nearly 35 years; and through it the educational efforts of the station have been largely exerted. Although it has been well patronized for a private Christian school, it has always suffered from a depleted treasury. The Government regulations for all schools of a high grade

are now so exacting with regard to buildings and courses of study, and the competition of the higher public schools aided by the Government is so keen that it is impossible for a private school unaided by large endowment or mission grants, to exist. It became necessary, therefore, for the Baikwa School to obtain a Government license (ninka) that would place its pupils on the same footing as those of public schools. In order to do this a new school (koto jo-gakko) has been started entirely under the supervision and regulations of the Government, but maintained as a private school under the same management as the old Baikwa School. The new school is to be taught by the same teachers, on the same grounds and in the same buildings as the old. In other words, there are now, from April, 1913, two schools with separete courses, one of four years under Government supervision, the other of five years leading to a Baikwa Diploma. Religious exercises and instruction are continued under the Baikwa course and open to the voluntary attendance of pupils taking the koto course, so that, as in other Christian schools placing themselves under Government direction, no real loss in Christian influence and effectiveness is expected. 130 pupils have been enrolled, and 17 graduated, 6 of these being from the English course. 80 students enter for the new year, 10 entering the old Baikwa course.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. GEORGE ALLCHIN.
Miss ABBIE M. COLBY.
Miss AMY MCKOWAN (absent for language study).
Miss ELIZABETH WARD.

9. SAPPORO.

In Hokkaido the shadows are deep and the sunshine very bright. A joyful event was the return of the Rowlands to Sapporo in August; and a sad one was the departure of the Bartletts from Otaru in October.

In Hokkaido there are five self-supporting *Kumi-ai* churches, Moto-Urakawa, Sapporo, Ashigawa, Iwamizawa, and, since January, 1912, Otaru. The Otaru church reached financial independence in a hopeful, happy spirit. Its new members seem to be valuable additions to the activities of the church. The two churches aided by the Japanese Home Missionary Society are at Hakodate and Nayoro These are both steadily advancing

The work now directly connected with the Mission station is that

at Obihiro, Immanuel and at the Shintomi Chapel in Otaru. There are, however, large and scarcely touched regions in the interior and along the coasts of this great island. To prevent over-lapping and waste of energy and money, the Conference of Federated Missions (Foreign), consisting of the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian bodies, and the Federation of Churches (Japanese) have assigned portions of the territory to the different bodies at work in this field. Apparently the great duty of the American Board Mission for the immediate future lies along the south coast of Hidaka, the west coast and central portion of Tokachi, surely sufficient to make evident the need of further work by us in Hokkaido, for these fields will require time, patience and hard labor.

The church at Obihiro has during the past five years gathered a membership of about 70. In 1911 it built a house for its pastor which for a time served a double purpose; but in 1912 an attractive, very convenient church building was erected and dedicated free from debt. For the church at Immanuel an evangelist has been secured for a term of two years. He was attracted in part by the name and history of the place. The Shintomi Chapel in Otaru also has secured a resident evangelist.

The members of the station have each his own activity made greater by the absence of the Bartletts and by the necessities of the field which call for more workers.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. SAMUEL BARTLETT (on furlough).
Rev. and Mrs. GEORGE M. ROWLAND.
Miss ADELAIDE DAUGHADAY.

10. SENDAI.

Visits of members of the Mission to assist in the work of this field have been deeply appreciated and are urgently needed. Thanks are due to Miss Griswold, Mr. Pedley and Dr. Newell. The presence of Miss Charlotte DeForest since Christmas has meant more to the Station than can well be expressed.

The fund for the DeForest Memorial Church is now about 5,200 *yen*, of which some 1,700 have been secured through the Mission's committee, co-operating with the Japanese. This sum is but little more than one half of the desired 10,000 *yen*; but plans for the building

are now being considered in the hope that larger contributions may be subscribed. The church has a membership of about 135,70 being resident. Morning services are well attended; those in the evening not, except upon special occasions. The prayer-meeting is now conducted upon Christian Endeavor methods.

An interesting feature of the year is the formation of a society called the "Do in kwai" among the members of the Sendai church now resident in Tokyo. These Christians, appreciating the services of Pastor Katagiri, and feeling that greater care should be taken to meet the needs of aging workers, have united in the effort to raise by a system of society dues a fund which shall be given to Mr. Katagiri upon his reaching the age of seventy, or in part previously as circumstances may seem to make wise. One thousand *yen* is the sum contemplated.

The work of the station members varies but little from year to year. Miss Bradshaw fills her days with Bible classes for young men, and with all kinds of helpful gatherings of students and graduates. A wide correspondence keeps her associations with these young people ever new. A preparatory meeting for the Day of Prayer for students was held, as were the usual fall rallies. Both in spring and fall tours are made into the country field.

In addition to previous regular work for students, Mrs. DeForest has taken a weekly Bible class for Chinese students of whom there are forty in Sendai attending the higher schools. Eight have attended the class quite regularly. Of these one is a Christian whose father is a pastor in China, and whose grandfather also is a Christian.

The larger boys of the afternoon Sunday School compose a Monday Night Club. Their manual work has been drawing to illustrate the life of Christ, and preparing scrap-books for the country Sunday Schools at Christmas.

The girls' singing class on Wednesday is doing well and the talks given are based upon the hymns sung. The interest of some of the girls has been deepened by a Sunday course in the Old Testament given by Miss DeForest. The Friday class is made up of young men from several of the higher schools; while Saturday evening belongs to the Y.M.C.A. of the Agricultural School students for a Bible-class or a meeting addressed sometimes by a pastor or some prominent Christian from another school. From this class, in addition to several

who are members of other churches, two have asked for baptism in the *Kumi-ai* church.

The monthly meeting for women has been put upon a more permanent basis and organized with a former Kobe College student as president.

STATION MEMBERS.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest.
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

II. TOKYO.

This station, located in the capital city of the Empire, has an importance to the work of the Mission quite apart from the ordinary activity of any resident missionary; and fortunate indeed have we been in our representative to act upon occasions of more or less formality and in association with others. In Japan, more conspicuously perhaps than in other lands, movements of import originate and find guidance from the official center so that to be in intimate touch with the life in Tokyo is to be of significance in far wider interests.

The year under review has been unusually crowded with events of interest and importance. The death of the late emperor, which occurred on July 30th, brought to Tokyo peculiar mourning; and it became the sad duty of the Mission's representative to offer the condolences of the Mission and the American Board to the new Emperor and Empress and to the Empress Dowager, by inscribing his name in albums kept for that purpose in the office of the Department of the Imperial Household. The opening year of the new reign has been signalized by important political changes which seem to promise the early introduction of party government in the British sense. An unaccustomed feeling of expectancy is manifest on every hand and appears to foreshadow a new advance, not merely in the relation of the Ministry to the Diet, but also in the policy of the Department of Education, especially with reference to private institutions.

In the church life of Yokokama and Tokyo the only changes of special importance have been the closing of a chapel in Aoyama, and the opening of regular services in Omori, a large suburb a few miles south of Tokyo. This embryo church is now in charge of the Rev. Mr Mitsui formerly of the Waseda Church, while the Aoyama evangelist has moved to Waseda.

There are four independent, self-supporting, *Kumi-ai* churches in Tokyo, the Reinanzaka, the Bancho, the Hongo and the Kyobashi; and there is one Church in Yokohama. Besides these there are the embryo churches of Waseda and Omori. Neither of these receives any financial help from the Mission.

The work of revision of the New Testament, which is the chief work of the Mission's representative, is making steady progress and it is believed that the Four Gospels and the Book of Acts will be ready for publication in the autumn of 1913.

The Mott meetings, and work growing out of them, as well as the recent agitation over the contemplated land legislation in California have occupied much time and bid fair to do so in the future.

STATION MEMBER.

Rev. Daniel Crosby Greene.

12. TOTTORI.

The Tottori field is now within that of the Kyoto Association; and the tours of *Kumi-ai* leaders have been cordial encouragement.

The report of Tottori out-station work is that of country evangelism and would be more cheering if the staff of workers could be increased. The work in the village of Hamamura is done by Mr. Warren's assistants, a man who has so grown in the Christian life that he is now doing on his own initiative a work for his native town that, if imitated by others largely, would solve the problem of the evangelization of the country towns. He has a Sunday School of 80, a meeting for girls, meetings for adults and for private inquirers; and is often invited to speak at Young Men's Buddhist Associations on Christianity.

Aoya is usually worked by evangelist and missionary from Tottori; but lately in the absence of the former, the Kurayoshi evangelist and his wife have taken its care. There is a preaching-place where a strong work for children is done. In the community are two humble but influential Christian families and several inquirers.

Kurayoshi is an overgrown country town of 10,000 inhabitants. The church is in good condition and its evangelist is efficient. At Sekigane a monthly meeting for adults has been held with good hopes of a Sunday School soon.

Hamasaka has had resident work by an evangelist for three years. Because of Buddhist sentiment it is a difficult place; but the confidence

of the people is being gradually gained largely through the influence of a home-school or kindergarten. There is a good Sunday School of 60 or 70; but, except for a few enquirers, adults do not attend services.

Moroyose is situated two miles west of Hamasaka; and there, in rain, snow or shine, walk Evangelist and Mrs. Tanaka every Monday evening to hold a school for 70 boys and girls, besides having a meeting for several earnest inquirers. To Uradome also Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka go every Sunday afternoon by train to conduct a Sunday School in the home of a prominent family.

Yumura has a tiny church building and several Christians who aspire to independence and at least give signs of increased activity.

The Mission work in the city of Tottori is done largely in co-operation with the Tottori church which is independent of the Mission. Any full report, therefore, requires a report of the condition of the church itself. It has been without a pastor for more than a year and naturally has deteriorated. The responsibility for the preaching has been borne partly by the missionaries and partly by the deacons of the church. The church has at last voted to call a pastor; and decided improvement in the condition of affairs is expected.

In September occurred one of the most disasterous floods in the history of Tottori *Ken*. The water came into a large number of the houses of the city to a depth of from one to four or five feet. Very few lives were lost; but much inconvenience was suffered. The mats in the church were ruined and the church organ seriously injured. For a time services were held in one of the Mission homes.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed in the Middle School with a membership of ten, three of whom are baptised Christians. Prayer-meetings have been held regularly every week. Recently three of the young men went thirty-five miles, walking half the distance, to hold a joint social and prayer-meeting with young men there. Their hosts expect to return the visit; and it is hoped that further enthusiasm among the young men of both places may be aroused.

Tottori Kindergarten has enjoyed the best years of its history. It has gained the confidence of the people and the average attendance of children has been 31 out of an enrollment of 38. Mothers' meetings were begun in January, 1913; and have been much appreciated. 22 children were graduated this year; and the waiting list is far beyond the capacity of the school.

Woman's work in the city has progressed well. Part of the time there have been two Bible women, one doing work for children. Weekly house-mothers' meetings at the Orphanage, three weekly children's meetings, two Sunday Schools, a Christian Endeavor Society, bi-monthly woman's meetings and Bible-study meetings in the houses of four or more Christians and inquirers, besides calling, have occupied their time. In December was held the second all-day annual woman's meeting for this section of the country and the attendance was good.

STATION MEMBERS.

Rev. and Mrs. HENRY J. BENNETT.
Rev. and Mrs. CHARLES M. WARREN.

STATISTICS OF MISSION EVANGELISTIC WORK, 1912-13.

Station.	Chapel.	Pastors.	Bible Women.	Members	Baptisms.	S. S.	Attendance.	Gifts from Members.	Aid from Mission.
Kobe	1	1	2	34	4	5	190	¥ 390.76 Sp. 73.68	¥ 420.00
Kyoto	6	4	4	162	11	8	510	270.19	2,700.00
Maebashi	4	3	0	140	2	4	176	362.05	712.00
Matsuyama	5	3	5	290	26	9	460	470.00 Sp. 400.00	2,220.00
Miyazaki	6	3	2	352	63	16	760	610.66	—
Niigata	3	3	1	—	1	5	140	—	—
Okayama	16	5	5	213	27	9	381	704.35	2,976.88
Osaka	2	2	—	307	42	2	172	5,638.00	880.69
Sapporo	3	3	1	238	22	4	184	520	1,160.00
Sendai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottori	3	3	2	50	5	6	200	147.00	1,894.00

STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK, 1912-13.

Place.	Institution.	Enrollment.	Graduates.	Founded.
Kobe	Kobe College and Academy	231	22	1875
„	Woman's Evangelistic School	27	5	1884
„	Kindergaten Training School	15	4	1889
„	„ "Glory"	64	27	1889
Kyoto	„ "So-ai"	55	15	1892
„	„ "Imadegawa"	58	21	1897
„	*Dōshisha Academy	696	80	1875
„	„ Girls' School	214	26	1887
„	„ University Theological	61	9	1875 recognized a Uni'sity
„	„ University Politico-Economic	174	16	
„	„ University Literary	19	0	1912
Maebashi	*Girls' School	134	27	1888
„	Kindergarten	52	27	1894
Matsuyama	Girls' School	130	21	1886
„	Night School	171	0	1891
„	Factory Girls' Home Night School	30	0	1900
Miyazaki	Kindergarten	45	12	1909
„	Girls' Home	35		1909
„				1910
Okayama	"Haku Ai" Primary School	52		1896
„	„ Sewing School	20		1896
Osaka	*Baikwa Girls' School	130	17	1878
Tottori	Kindergarten	40	22	1906

* The Dōshisha Schools, the Maebashi Girls' School and the Baikwa Girls' School are under the administration of their respective Boards of Direction, independent of the Mission.

K. KIMBEI

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